Central American NEWSLETTER

Newsletter of the Central American Group of the Spanish Main Society.

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EDITORIAL

We intend that this issue should be dispatched ahead of its dateline, in order that we may save ourselves, on this occasion, the increase in postal rates. We are pegging our subscriptions at the 1983-4 rate, which means that we shall make a slight loss in 1984-5 in view of these higher postal charges. However, if everyone pays up on time so that we can benefit from our building society interest, we shall just about keep our heads above water.

This early dispatch may result in a slightly unbalanced number. There is an excess of Guatemalan and Costa Rican material at the moment; Nicaragua no longer fills issue after issue as it was wont to do; Salvador material is virtually non-existent, a situation that the Editor is intending to remedy by writing something himself, but the advanced publication date has defeated him. Please keep the material flowing. Do not interpret the preceding comments as meaning that we do not want Guatemalan or Costa Rican material. We want to be able to serve all Central American interests.

The new Gibbons catalogue for Central America has appeared. If you haven't yet received yours, Brian Moorhouse can oblige. Prices of "classic" and early material of most countries have remained fairly static, most price increases occurring in the 1900-1930 period, with mint generally moving ahead of used. Despite the articles appearing in this Newsletter and in Mainsheet no reprieve is granted to Honduras 3-12, 14-18, 20-29, the excuse for keeping the status quo being that the critics do not agree with one another 100%, which conveniently ignores their virtual 100% disagreement with the catalogue. El Salvador 95-106 are no longer priced used, which this writer commends, as he has never seen them on cover or in indubitably used state. Incidentally, why do Gibbons insist on indexing "El Salvador" under "E"? To be consistent their Part 1 should index "The Gambia" under "T".

We have received a request for assistance from James Hanna of Seattle, Washington, USA. He is not a Spanish Main member, but we always try to do what we can for fellow philatelists. Can anyone help?

> "At present I am working on a censorship collection and seek information on the following censor tape. The tape is cellophane and contains the printing 'Abierta por Censura Defensa Continental'. The number has been handstamped on the envelope.
>
> ABIERTA POR CENSURA
> DEFENSA CONTINENTAL
> 75014
>
> The numbers in this series run from 75014 through 75060. This is WWII material. I am also seeking WWI material censored at Ancon, Canal Zone. If any collector has any of this material, I would appreciate a Xerox of the cover containing the tape or device to show censorship.
>
> I am also interested in cancels from Puerto Armuelles dated 1926 or earlier, and I would appreciate a xerox. If anyone has a cover with Panama C4 (SG 230), I would like any and all photos of this nice little stamp. Anyone offering one for sale please drop me a line (via the Editor)."

Bernard Davies Editor.

GUATEMALA: USAGE OF LARGE TYPE NUMERAL IN CIRCLE IN RETALHULEU

by Mrs Cécile Gruson

Further to "Quetzal's" articles in CA Newsletters 14 and 15 (December 83 and March 84), I can confirm that at least "CN 2" as described in Guatemala 1, pages 245-6, was used in Retalhuleu until the second half of 1908.

Whereas early covers usually have clear strikes (fig 1), on later ones the cancellor shows considerable wear (figs 2 & 3).

All the items I have seen - 7 from 1903, 1 from 1904, 1 from 1905, 3 from 1908 - are addressed to Switzerland: the colour of the "2" is always the same as the Retalhuleu datestamp, but usually quite different from Guatemala City transit markings. The latest has a June 26, 1908 cancel.

Figs 4 & 5 show that the usage of "CN 2" was stopped sometime in the second half of 1908. From that time on, the stamp(s) were cancelled by the datestamp. We can also assume that the cds "CORREOS DE RETALHULEU * DEPTO DE RETALHUEU" was introduced on January 1, 1909, as fig 5 probably carries a January 5 cancel.

On fig 4, the year on the Guatemala transit marking is inverted.

Fig 1

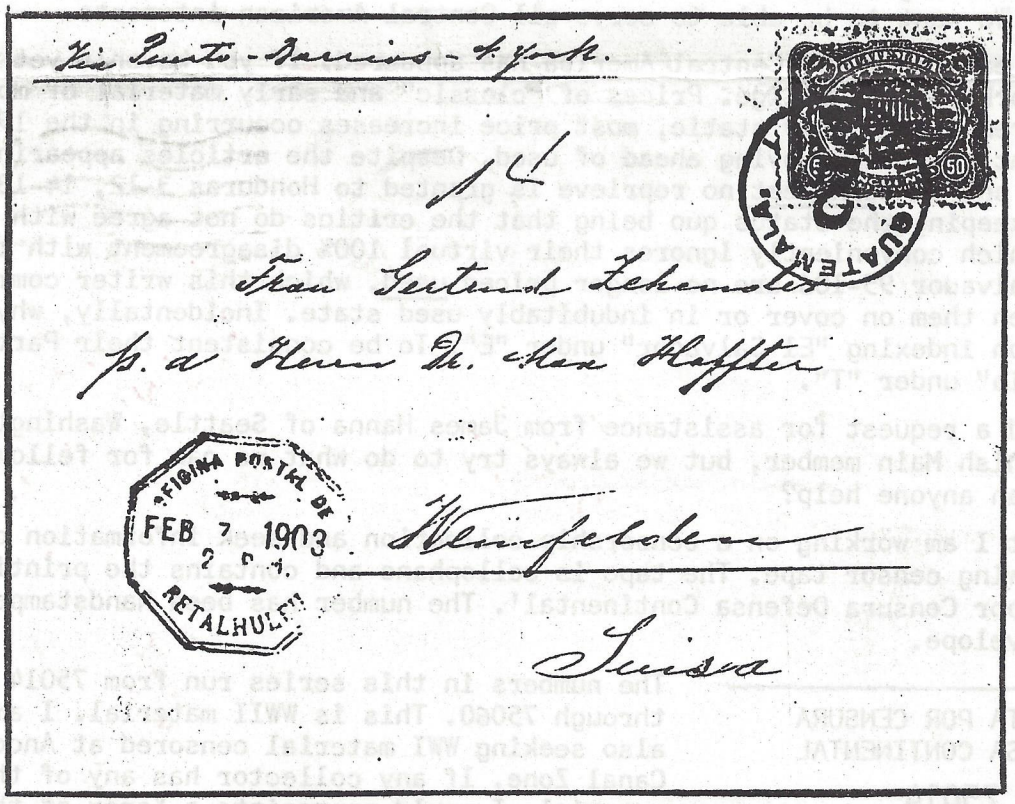


fig.2

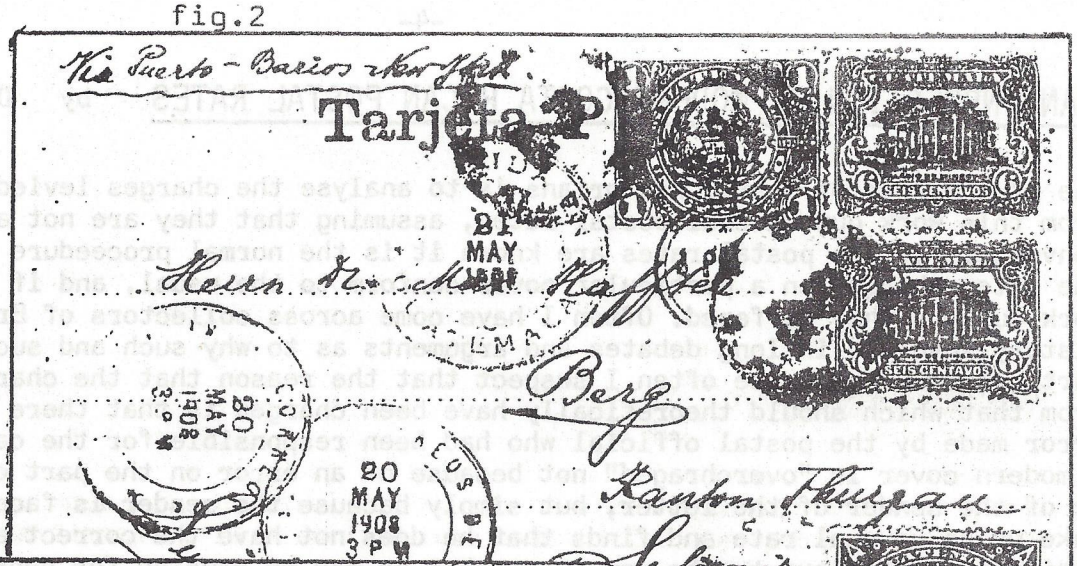


fig.3

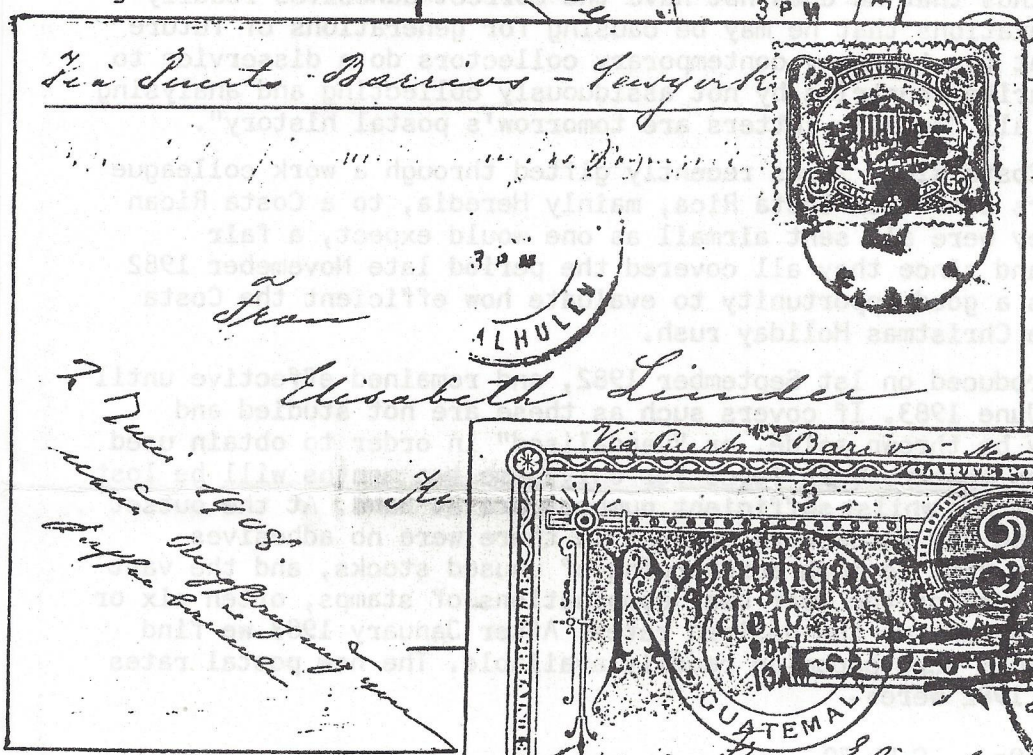
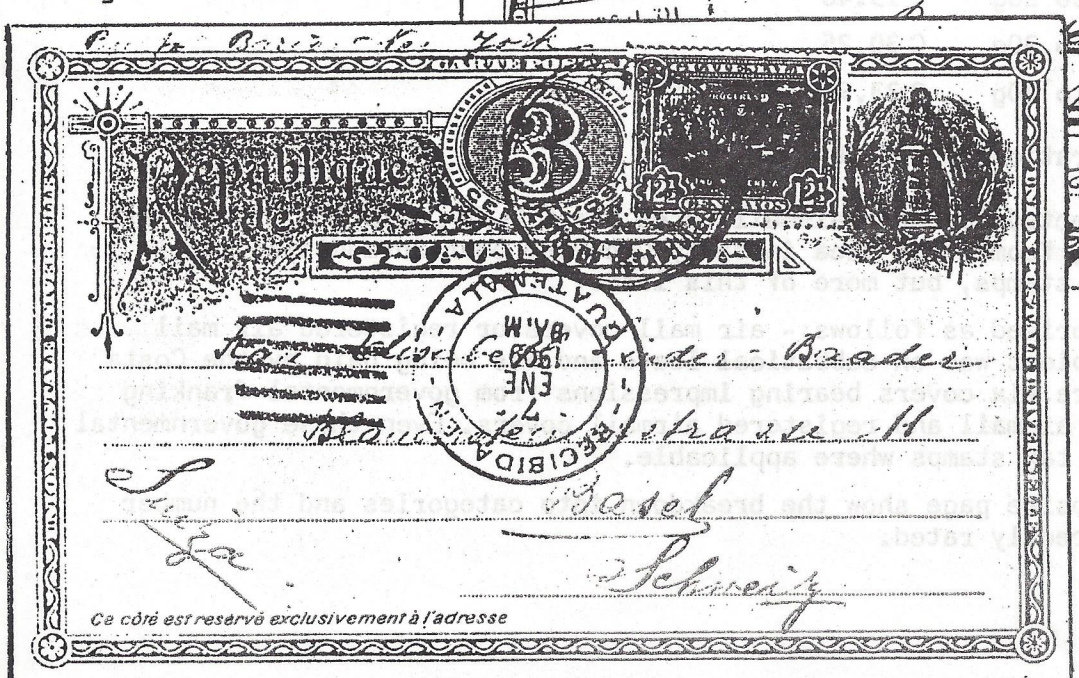


fig 4

fig. 5



AN INSPECTION OF MODERN COSTA RICAN POSTAL RATES

by Dr Richard Saundry

One of the joys of Postal Historians is to analyse the charges levied on covers, and from this work out unusual postal rates, assuming that they are not already known. Conversely if the postal rates are known it is the normal proceedure to make sure that the rates charged on a particular cover conform to the usual, and if not, to try and work out why they differed. Often I have come across collectors of British postal history involved in long debates and arguments as to why such and such was charged on a particular cover. Quite often I suspect that the reason that the charge levied departs from that which should theoretically have been charged is that there has been a simple error made by the postal official who had been responsible for the calculations. Often a modern cover is "overchraged" not because of an error on the part of the Post Office or of the sender of the letter, but simply because the sender is faced with having to make up an unusual rate and finds that he does not have the correct adhesives readily available, oblivious to the vexations that he may be causing for generations of future postal historians. I think that far too many contemporary collectors do a disservice to future collectors of our favourite countries by not assiduously collecting and analysing current postal usages - after all "today's letters are tomorrow's postal history".

My main field of interest is Costa Rica; I was recently gifted through a work colleague with a bundle of some 62 covers send from Costa Rica, mainly Heredia, to a Costa Rican doctor on leave in London. They were all sent airmail as one would expect, a fair proportion being registered, and since they all covered the period late Novemeber 1982 through to March 1983 here was a good opportunity to evaluate how efficient the Costa Rican Post Office was over the Christmas Holiday rush.

New postal rates had been introduced on 1st September 1982, and remained effective until they were changed again 21st June 1983. If covers such as these are not studied and preserved most will eventually be thrown aside, or "vandalised" in order to obtain used adhesives, and covers for rates that were in force for only some ten months will be lost for ever unless we look at them now whilst sufficient numbers are at hand. At the outset I should mention that when these new rates were brought in there were no adhesives readily available, so this gave rise to much surcharging of unused stocks, and the vast majority of covers before the turn of the year bear combinations of stamps, often six or eight to each cover in order to make up the desired rates. After January 1983 we find that stamps of the desired values were becoming readily available. The new postal rates to Europe as of 1st September 1982 were:-

up to 10g	C 11.70
up to 20g	C 15.40
up to 30g	C 30.25
up to 40g	C 33.95

plus a registration fee of C 6.80

Thus the most commonly expected European airmail rates are C 11.70, C 15.40, C 18.50 and C 22.20. Covers originating from Costa Rica in early December bear in addition the 10 cent. 10 centimos obligatory tax stamps, but more of this later.

The 62 covers can be categorised as follows:- air mail covers or registered air mail covers, covers, and since the recipient was on sabbatical leave and was being paid by the Costa Rican government, there were six covers bearing impressions from governmental franking machines giving us further airmail and registered airmail covers. Even these governmental covers bore the obligatory tax stamps where applicable.

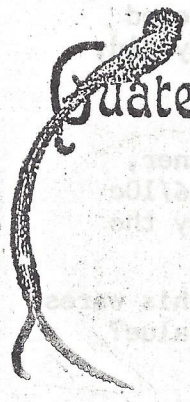
The rate tables on the opposite page show the breakdown into categories and the number of covers which were incorrectly rated.

	Correctly rated	Incorrectly rated	Total
Ordinary air mail	37	11	48
Registered air mail	4	4	8
Official franking machine	2	0	2
Official franking machine (registered)	3	1	4
	46	16	62

At first sight a rate of incorrect franking of 16 out of 62 covers (26%) would seem to be very high but we must remember that it was over the pre-Christmas period, new rates had been introduced and multi-adhesive franking was very much the order of the day. The total mis-charging was only C 16.05 on the 16 covers, or about 1 Colon (1·6 English new pence) on average for each of the wrong covers. Actually one of these covers accounted for an underpayment of C 8.70 because it had been charged as an internal registered letter (C 9.80) and not as a European registered letter (C 18.50). This was the one and only seriously mis-charged cover in the whole series, and if it is removed from the analysis then the average mis-charge on the remaining fifteen covers is only C 0.49, or less than 0·8 English penny. I am quite sure that all these covers arose in the change over to the newer rates and trying unsuccessfully to match existing adhesives to the new rates, and I don't think you can lay the blame for these at the door of the Post Office. Furthermore, the errors made lead to both overcharging and undercharging which tend to cancel each other out, so that at the end of the day the net overcharging on the 62 covers was only C 3.25 on a total rating of C 916, amounting to a net excess charging of only 0.35%. On the whole Costa Rican authorities can be seen to be doing a resonably satisfactory job over a fairly difficult period, but a 26% rate of incidence of incorrectly charged covers would lead to some future postal historian tearing their hair out in handfulls if they do not have ready access to the postal schedules and to a sufficiently large number of similar covers.

As a postscript I should mention the use of the 10 centimos obligatory tax stamps. Twenty one of the sixty two covers available for inspection bore these stamps - the earliest date of usage noted being 6th December, and the latest 20th December. I note one cover in this period without a tax stamp, sent 9th December. Should this be counted now as a further incorrectly rated cover leading to a total of 17 out of 62 (27%)? Six of the covers bore dates 20th to 23rd December without the additional obligatory tax stamps, so we must infer that by the 20th December their use was no longer considered obligatory.

FEDERICO EICHLAM - FURTHER NOTES by MARK SPYCHER



Following Mrs Cécile Gruson's article in CAN No 16 of June 1984, it should be noted that it is thanks to Eichlam's prolific correspondence that so many attractive covers and postal stationery items are now gracing many a Guatemala collection. These are usually franked in accordance with the then existing postal rates. Were it not for him, Gallusser and Saurek (of forger's fame), material of that period would be considerably harder to find.

Whilst most of Eichlam's correspondence is obviously to Continental collectors and dealers, I recently came across an interesting 3c psc dated 12 February 1898 from him to Frau Ida Eichlam of Hildburghausen, Germany (his mother?). Being of German origin this is naturally written in that language.

Part of his message says that he is in good health but very busy, and then complains that ".... the last post has not brought any news from you ....".

Now here comes the historical part, translated as follows:

> "You will no doubt have heard the news of events here. The President was shot dead and the revolution is in full swing. However, I have nothing to do with this ....."

(I like the last bit since I cannot imagine Eichlam as a revolutionary and murderer!)

The message is signed "Your Fritz".

Here he is referring to the assassination on the 8th February 1898 by a young German, of President José Maria Reyna Barrios which took place four days previously to writing home. An exciting episode of history.

By the way, Eichlam often used colourful stickers in at least two colours, usually found on the reverse of covers. His business is described as "Agencia, Comisiones e Incasos". (See illustration)

Having mentioned Saureck (another Federico/Fritz of German origin) I often wondered whether the two knew each other and did business. I am inclined to say that they did, but was Eichlam aware of Saureck's nefarious activities?
(see article in CAN No 10 of December 1982, pages 9-10)

I have at least two Eichlam items which passed through the post in a normal manner, franked mainly with the 1898 overprinted stamps. Amongst others, both bear the 6/10c (SG & Scott No 82) and I am convinced they have faked overprints and most likely the Saureck type.

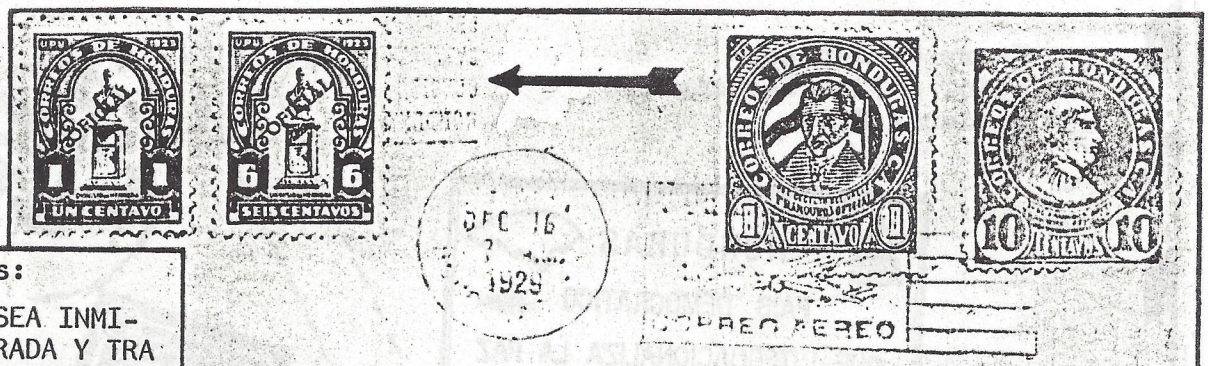
Where did he obtain these? Was he "helping" Saureck or did the latter sell him his wares after the stamps were unobtainable at the Post Office? At, under or over face value? These are questions unanswered but does anybody have more precise information?

Incidentally, I have never been able to establish the date (of year) of Saureck's murder by (yet another) German who was never apprehended. Eichlam in disguise!?

De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum.

OLD CAUSERIE

1401 Richard Washburn replies to Leo Malz's request for further slogans and cancellations of Honduras. He sends five illustrations of various types:-

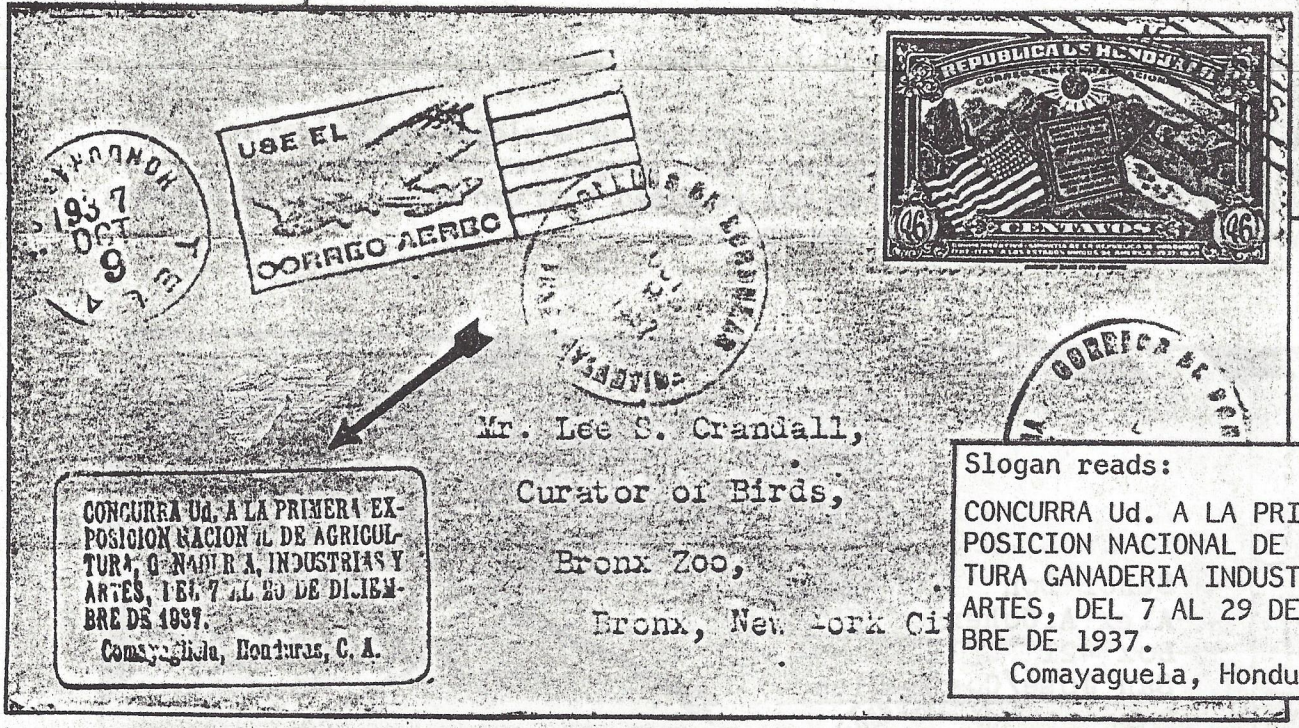


Slogan reads:

HONDURAS DESEA INMIGRACION HONRADA Y TRABAJADORA - TIENE GRANDES RIQUEZAS NATURALES

Primer Correo Aereo
Sn. Lorenzo TELA
Sn. Lorenzo. 15/XII/1929

Don Leoncio Larios Medino,
T e l a
P/ Al Admor. de Correos.


USE EL
CORREO AEREO
1937 OCT 9
REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS
CENTAVOS
Mr. Lee S. Crandall,
Curator of Birds,
Bronx Zoo,
Bronx, New York City
CONCURRA Ud. A LA PRIMERA EXPOSICION NACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERIA, INDUSTRIAS Y ARTES, DEL 7 AL 29 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1937.
Comayaguela, Honduras, C. A.

Slogan reads:

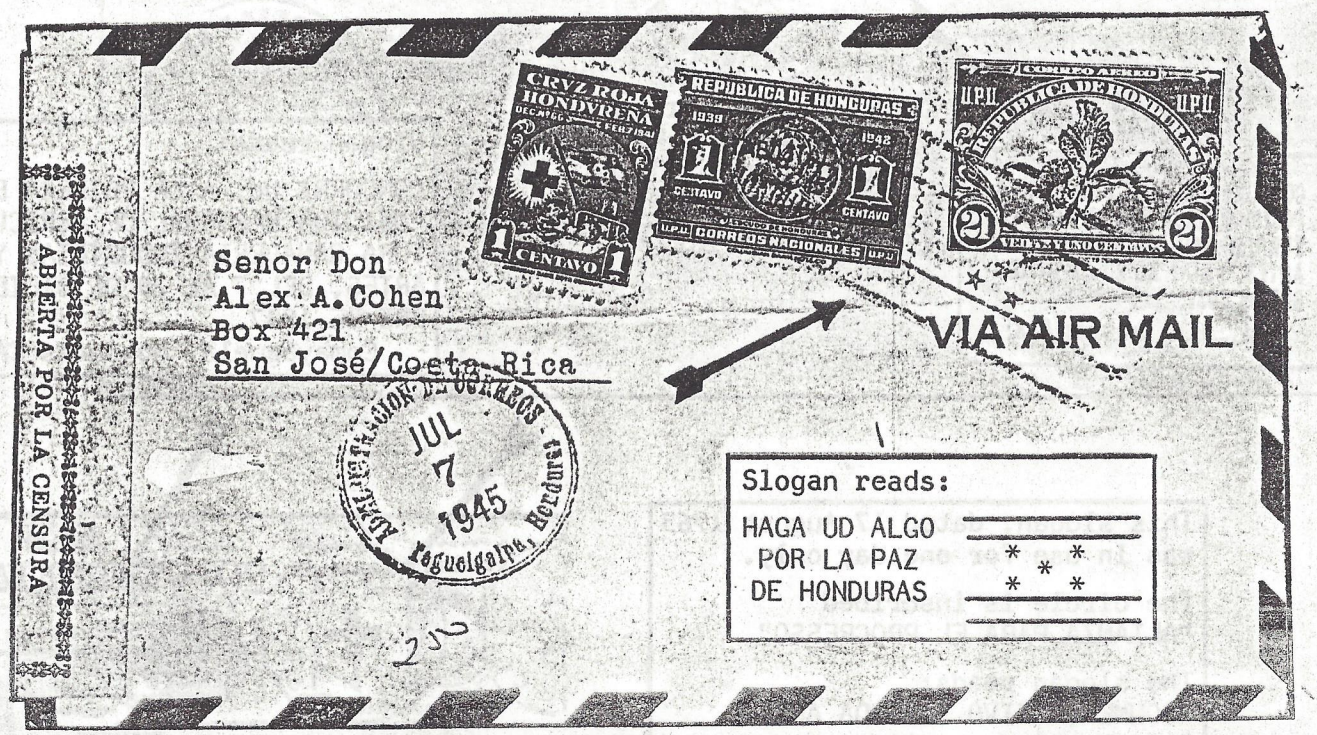
CONCURRA Ud. A LA PRIMERA EXPOSICION NACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA GANADERIA INDUSTRIAS Y ARTES, DEL 7 AL 29 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1937.
Comayaguela, Honduras CA

This slogan, dated 17 August 1963 was in use for one day only.

The circle is inscribed "ALIANZA PARA EL PROGRESSO"

The slogan reads:
"CONMEMORATIVO SEGUNDA ANNIV AGOSTO 17 de 1961"

Leo Malz also followed up with an illustration of a slogan, identical with the one on Richard's cover above. Leo says this slogan has been applied to every other piece of mail which he has received from San Pedro Sula. He wonders on what authority these slogans are applied.



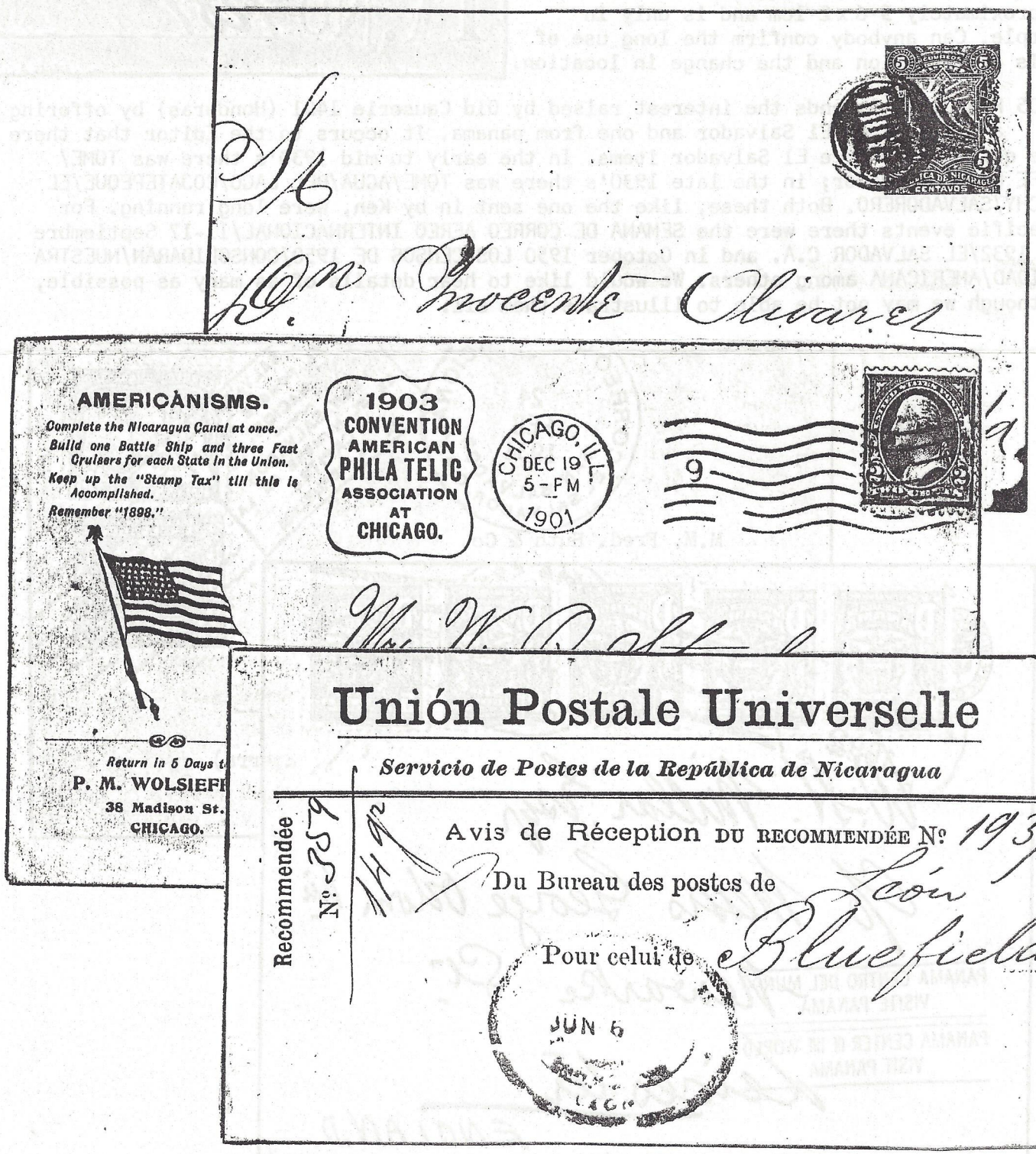
NEW CAUSERIE

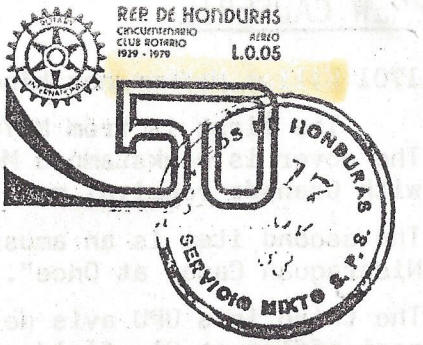
1701 Kilian Nathan has kindly sent us three further Nicaraguan items of interest.

The first is from MOYOGALPA, with "MOYO" in "negative" (hollow) lettering. The cover is backstamped Moyogalpa (August 14th., 1893) and Rivas duplex (same date), with Granada receival mark of August 16th.

The second item is an amusing multicoloured US Patriotic cover reading "Complete the Nicaraguan Canal at Once".

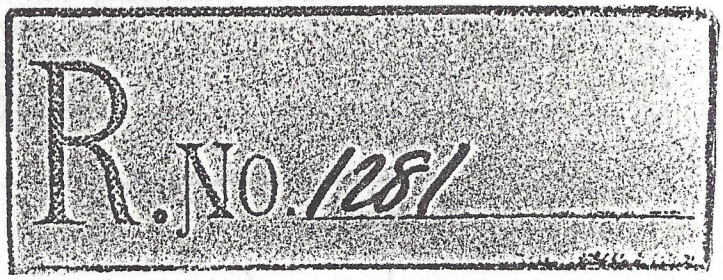
The third is a UPU avis de reception envelope used by the Leon post office to the post office at Bluefields (enclosing the AR receipt). Being an "Estado de Nic" cancel, it must be 1897 or 1898. These envelopes must have been printed locally, and it is strange to see how they mixed Spanish with French, eg "Servicio de Postes" should read "Service de Postes" or "Servicio de Correos". Kilian considers that such an envelope should be listed under "OFICIAL" in Higgins & Gage.





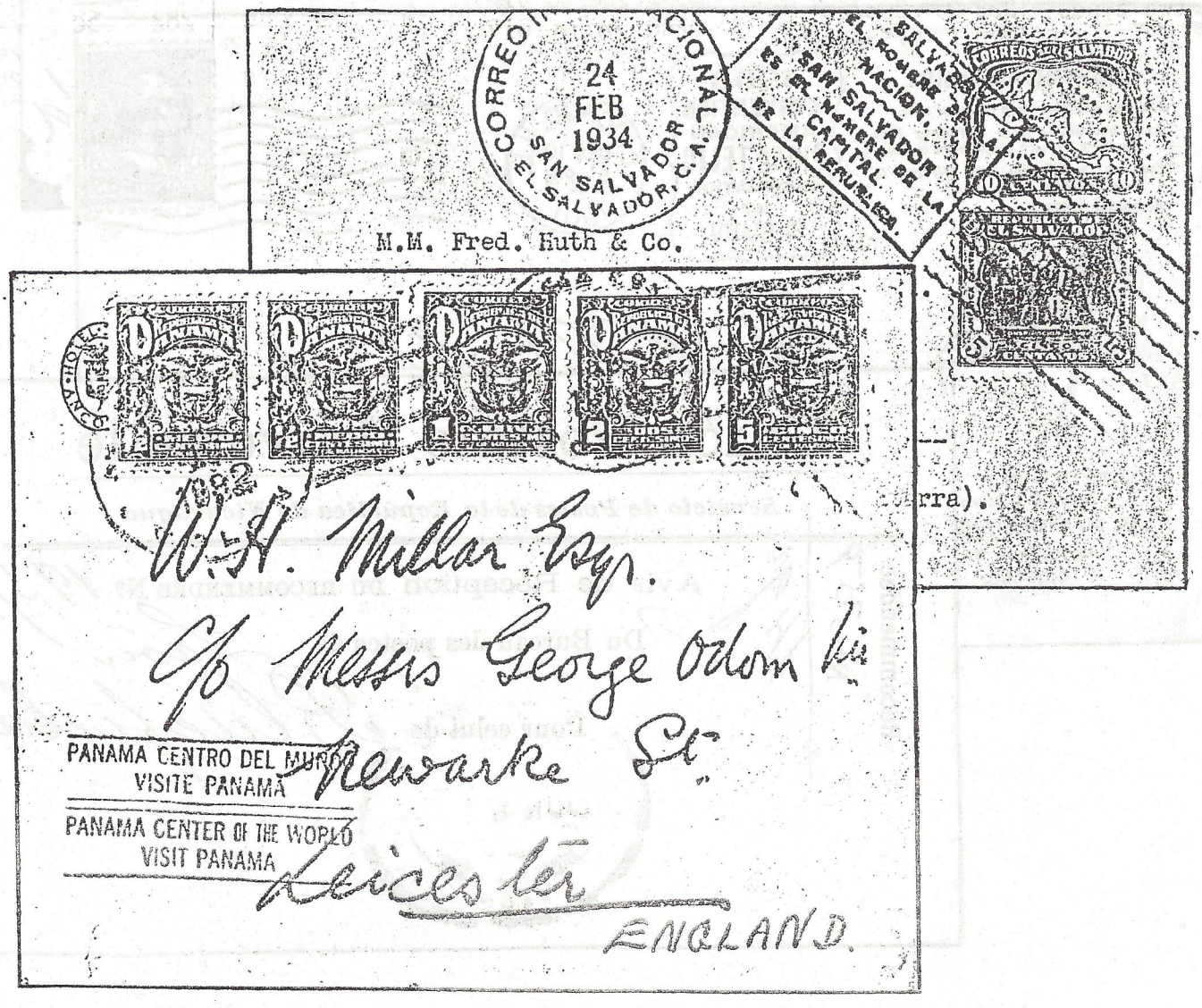
1702 Leo Malz sends a photocopy of a new cancel being used in San Pedro Sula. Top of the cancel reads "Correos de Honduras"; the bottom of the cancel reads "servicio Mixto S.P.S.". He says he has received this on quite a number of pieces of his mail, and asks "What is Servicio Mixto"?"

1703 Mike Birks asks if anyone knows the reason why Nicaraguan PAQUEBOT marks are spelled "PAGUEBOT"? This is not due to a poorly inked impression, but undoubtedly a letter "G" has been inserted in the handstamp. (Is this normal Spanish?Ed)



1704 Chris Bettis asks about a registration mark which he has from 1898-1900 from Guatemala City; in 1911 from Coban; in 1929 from Guatemala City. This cancellation is approximately 5·6 x 2·1cm and is only in purple. Can anybody confirm the long use of this cancellation and the change in location.

1705 Ken Giles extends the interest raised by Old Causerie 1401 (Honduras) by offering a slogan from El Salvador and one from panama. It occurs to the Editor that there are quite a few more El Salvador items. In the early to mid 1930's there was TOME/CAFE DE/El Salvador; in the late 1930's there was TOME/AGUA/DEL LAGO/COJATEPEQUE/EL VICHY/SALVADORERO. Both these, like the one sent in by Ken, were long running. For specific events there were the SEMANA DE CORREO AEREO INTERNACIONAL/11-17 Septiembre de 1932/EL SALVADOR C.A. and in October 1950 LOS CENSOS DE 1950/CONSOLIDARAN/NUESTRA UNIDAD/AMERICANA among others. We would like to hear details of as many as possible, although we may not be able to illustrate them all.



0201	5c/3c	0154
a	↑↑	d
b	cvos	a
c	Con	b
d	orn	c
U	↓	e

1904 Officials

0202	10c/20c	0155
a	"."	a
0203	30c/10c	0156
0204	50c/20c	0157
a	"50"	a
b	"50 50"	b
c	"50 50"	c

1904 Centavos

200	15c/10c	177
a	"5"	c
b	cvos	b
c	↓	a
d	↑↑	e
e	↓↓	f
U	cvos↓	d
U	imp	g
201	5c/10c	U

Scott do not list two types

203	5c/10c	175
a	↓	a
b	no orn	b
ba	↓	d
c	¢↓	c
ca	¢↓/↓	e
d	↑↑	f
e	"5"	g
204	15c/10c	176
a	↓	a
b	no orn	b
ba	↓	d
c	¢↓	c
ca	¢↓/↓	e
d	↑↑	i
U	imp	f
U	↓imp	h

1905 CENTS

205	5c/10c	178
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	b
c	↑Bk	c

1905 ABNCo

206	1c	179
207	2c	180
208	3c	181
209	4c	182
210	5c	183
211	6c	184
212	10c	185
213	15c	186
214	20c	187
215	50c	188
216	1p	189
217	2p	190
218	5p	191

1906-8 Surcharges

Scott do not list type variations

219-20A	10c/2c↓	193a
219-20B	10c/2c↑	193
219Aa	10c/1c↓	U
221A	10c/3c↓	194a
222-23A	10c/3c↓	194e
222-23B	10c/3c↑	194
222Ba	↑↑	b
U	↑↓	c
U	X↑	d
224-25A	10c/4c↓	195a
224-25B	10c/4c↑	195
226-27A	15c/1c↓	196c
226-27B	15c/1c↑	196
226Ba	↑↑	a
U	↓↓	b
226Ab	15c/2c↓	U
228-29A	20c/2c↓	197
228-29B	20c/2c↑	b
U	↑↑	a
U	"V"	c
230-31A	20c/5c↓	198
230-31B	20c/5c↑	a
232-33A	50c/6c↓	199
232-33B	50c/6c↑	b
U	↑↑	a
U	Y-Br	c
234	10c/2c	235
235	10c/5c	236
236	35c/6c	201
a	↑R↑R	a
b	↑R↑Bk	b
U	↑car	c

1907 Officials

0239-40	10c/1c	0167
0241-42	10c/2c	0168
0243-44	20c/2c	0169
0245-46	50c/1c	0170
0247-48	50c/2c	0171
0249	20c/1c	0177
a	↑↑	a
0250	$1/2c	0172
0251	$2/2c	0173
0252	$3/2c	0174
0253	$4/5c	0176
a	$4/2c	0175

1907 Waterlow

239	1c	202
240	2c	203
241	4c	204
242	10c	205
243	15c	206
244	20c	207
245	50c	208

Surcharges

246-47A	10c/2c↓	212
246-47B	10c/2c↑	c
246Aa	↓↓	a
U	"Vale"	b
248-49A	10c/4c↓	213b
248-49B	10c/4c↑	213
248Ba	↑↑	a
250-51A	10c/20c↓	214
250-51B	10c/20c↑	b
252-53A	10c/50c↓	215
252-53A	15c/1c↓	216

1907 W Official

0256	10c/1c	0187
0257	15c/1c	0188
0258	20c/1c	0189
0259	50c/1c	0190
0260	1p/1c	0191
0261	2p/1c	0192

1907 Fisc Off

0262	10c/2c	0178
0263	35c/1c	0179
a	↓	a
0264	70c/1cV	0180
a	↓	a
0265	70c/1c0	0181
a	↓	a
0266	1p/2c	0182
a	↓	a
0267	2p/2c	0183
0268	3p/5c	0184
0269	4p/5c	0185
a	↓	a
0270	5p/5c	0186
a	↓	a

1908 Fiscal

256	5c	217
a	ROE	a
b	↓	b
c	↑↑	c
257	10c	218
a	↓	b
b	↑↑	a
c	↑↓	c
d	↑↑↓	U
258	1p	219
a	ROE	a
259	2p	220
a	ROE	a
260	1c/5c	221
a	1008	a
b	8908	b
c	↓	c
d	↑↑	d
261	2c/5c	222
a	ORREO	b
b	1008	c
c	8908	d
d	↓	h
e	↑↑	f
f	↑↓	g
262	4c/5c	223
a	ORREO	a
b	1008	b
c	8908	c
263	15c/50c	224
a	1008	a
b	8908	b
c	↓	c
264	35c/50c	225
a	↓	b
b	↑↓	a
c	↑0↑Bk	c
265	2c/5c	225D
a	9c	e
266	10c/50c	225F
a	↑↑	g
267	35c/50c	225H

1908 ABNCo Off

0271	10c/3c	0193
0272	15c/3c	0194
0273	20c/3c	0195
0274	35c/3c	0196
a	↑Bk	0198
0275	50c/3c	0197

1908-9 Fiscal

268	2c	226
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	b
269	4c/2c	227
a	↓	a
b	↑B1	b
270	5c/2c	228
a	↓	a
271	10c/2c	229
a	1988	a
b	¢↓	c
c	↓	b
d	↑↑	d

1908 F Official

0276	10c/1c	0199
a	↓	a
0277	10c/2c	0204
0278	35c/1c	0200
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	b
0279	35c/2c	0205
a	↑↑	a
0280	50c/1c	0201
0281	50c/2c	0206
0282	70c/2c	0207
0283	1p/1c	0202
a	↓	a
0284	1p/2c	0208
0285	2p/1c	0203
0286	2p/2c	0209

1909 F Surcharge

273	1c/50c	230
274	2c/50c	231
275	4c/50c	232
276	5c/50c	233
a	↑↑	a
277	10c/50c	234

1909 ABNCo

278	1c	237
279	2c	238
280	3c	239
281	4c	240
282	5c	241
283	6c	242
284	10c	243
285	15c	244
286	20c	245
287	50c	246
288	1p	247
289	2p	248

Official

0290	10c	0210
a	↑↑	a
0291	15c	0211
0292	20c	0212
0293	50c	0213
0294	1p	0214
0295	2p	0215

1910-11 Official

0296	5c/3c	0221
0297	10c/4c	0222
a	↑↑	a
b	X↑	b
0298	15c	0216
a	↑↑	a
U	20c	0217
0299	50c	0218
0300	1p	0219
a	↓	a
0301	2p	0220

1910

290	2c/3c	249
291	10c/15c	250
a	VLEA	a
b	↑↑	b
292	2c/3c	252
a	ital	U
b	↑↑	a
c	X↑	b
d	"VALE"	c
293	5c/20cR	254
a	ital	U
b	↓	a
c	↑↑	b
294	2c/20c	253
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	U
c	↓↓	b
295	10c/15c	255
a	ital	U
b	"c"	a
c	"10c"	b
d	↓	c
e	↑↑	d
f	↑↓	e

1910

296	2c/3c	256
U	"."	a
a	↓	b
b	↑↑	c
297	10c/15c	257
U	"."	a
a	↓	b
b	↑↑	c
298	10c/50c	258
U	"."	a
a	↓	c
b	↑↑	b
c	↑↓	U
299	10c/1p	259
U	"."	a
a	↑↑	b
U	15c/50c	259C

1911

300	2c/4c	260
U	"."	a
a	↓	e
b	↑↑	b
c	↑↓	d
d	↓↓	c
301	5c/20c	261
U	"."	a
a	↓	c
b	↑↑	b
c	↑↓	d
302	10c/15c	262
U	"."	a
a	Yale	b
302b	↓	262d
c	↑↑	c
d	↑↓	e
e	↓↓	f
303	10c/50c	263
U	"."	a
a	↓	d
b	↑↑	b
c	↑↓	c
304	10c/1p	264
U	"."	a
a	↓	U
b	↑↑	b
c	↑↓	c
305	10c/2p	265
U	"."	a
a	↓	d
b	↑↑	b
c	↑↓	c
d	↑↑↑	U
e	↓↑↓	U

1911 Fiscal

306	2c/5p	266
U	"."	a
a	↑↑	b
307	2c/5p	267
U	"."	a
a	↑↑	b
308	5c/10p	268
U	"."	a
a	cte	b
aa	cte↓	U
b	s	U
c	↓	d
d	↑↑	c
309	10c/25c	269
U	"."	a
a	cte	b
aa	cte↓	U
b	↓	c
c	↑↑	d
d	↑↓	e
310	10c/2p	270
U	"."	a
a	cte	b
aa	cte↓	U
b	↑↑	c
c	↑↓	d
311	35c/1p	271
U	"."	a
a	cte	b
aa	cte↓	U
b	Corre	c
c	↓	g
d	↑↑	d
e	↑↓	e
f	↑↓	f
312	5c/2p	272
a	↓	a
313	5c/25c	273
314	5c/50c	274
315	5c/5p	275
316	5c/5p	276
a	↓	a
317	5c/50p	277
318	10c/50c	278

1911 Railway

SG list one basic stamp, Scott two. SG ignore fiscal.

319	2c/2c	279-80
a	↓	d
b	↑↓	e
c	↑Bk↑Y	U
U	FBk	f
320	5c/2c	281-82
a	↓	a
U	FBk	b
321	10c/1c	283-84
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	284c
c	↑↑↑	U
U	FBk	b
322	15c/1c	285-86
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	U
U	F↑↑	b

Front & Back Sur

322c	2c/2cY	279-80a
ca	↑Bk	b
cb	↓Bk	U
cc	↑R	c
322d	5c/2c	281c
322e	10c/2cY	283c-4d
ea	↑Bk	U
322f	15c/1cBk	U

Oct

323	2c/1c	287a
a	↑	287
b	↑↑	287b
324	20c/1c	288a
a	↑	288
325	50c/1c	289a
a	↑	289
326	2c/1c	290
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	b
327	5c/1c	291
a	↓	b
b	↑↑	a
328	5c/2c	293C
a	"5"	e
b	↓	f
c	↑↑	U
U	F/back	d
329	10c/1c	292
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	b
U	F/back	c
330	10c/1c	293
a	↓	a
U	sur/back	b
331	5c/1c	289B
a	↓	c
332	10c/1c	289D
a	↓	e
333	10c/1c	294
a	↓	a
b	bar	b
0334	10c/1c	0223
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	b
0335	15c/1c	0224
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	b
0336	20c/1c	0225
a	↓	a
0337	50c/1c	0226
a	↓	a
0338	$1/1c	0227
a	↓	a
0339	$2/1c	0228
a	↓	a
b	↑↑	b
0340	10c/1c	0229
0341	15c/1c	0230
0342	20c/1c	0231
0343	50c/1c	0232
0344	5c/1c	0233
a	"5"	c
b	↓	b
c	↑↑	a
0345	10c/1c	0234
0346	15c/1c	0235
a	↑↑	U
0347	20c/1c	0236
0348	50c/1c	0237
0349	5c/1c	0238
0350	10c/1c	0239
0351*	15c/1c	0240
0352	20c/1c	0241
0353	35c/1c	0242
0354	50c/1c	0243
0355	$1/1c	0244

*SG note 15c "reading up", all others reading down.

0351a	↓	U
0353a	↑	U

1912 Waterlow

337	1c	295
338	2c	296
339	3c	297
340	4c	298
341	5c	299
342	6c	300
343	10c	301
344	15c	302
345	20c	303
346	25c	304
347	35c	305
348	50c	306
349	1p	307
350	2p	308
351	5p	309

Official

0356	1c	0245
0357	2c	0246
0358	3c	0247
0359	4c	0248
0360	5c	0249
0361	6c	0250
0362	10c	0251
0363	15c	0252
0364	20c	0253
0365	25c	0254
0366	35c	0255
0367	50c	0256
0368	1p	0257
0369	2p	0258
0370	5p	0259
352	15c/35c	310
a	ats	a
353	½c/3c	311
a	corooba	a
b	do	b
c	↓	c
U	↑Bk	d
354	½c/15c	312
a	corooba	a
b	do	b
U	↑Bk	c
355	½c/1p	313
a	VALB	a
b	"V"	b
c	"VA"	c
d	"VALE"	d
356	1c/3c	314
357	1c/4c	315
358	1c/50c	316
359	1c/5p	317
360	2c/4c	318
a	do	a
361	2c/20c	319
a	do	a
362	2c/25c	320
a	do	a